

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Living Conditions of the 12th Division, V Corps, North Korean Army	DATE DISTR.	27 April 1955
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

This is UNEVALUATED  
Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. [ ] supplies for the V Corps, North Korean Army (NKA) were assembled and distributed by the Rear Service Section, V Corps, to each regiment, battalion, and company. 25X1
2. Rations for the 12th Division, V Corps, were distributed about thrice monthly to each unit by the Division Transportation Company. The daily ration for each soldier consisted of 900 grams of grains and flour, which included 520 grams of rice, 120 grams of flour, and 260 grams of grains; 150 grams of fish, including anchovies, mackerel, and dried pollack; 400 grams of vegetables; 150 grams of beans, including bean curd and raw beans; 10 grams of oil; and seasoning in the form of 30 grams of salt, 20 grams of bean sauce, 0.3 grams of pepper, and 40 grams of soy. Theoretically, several other kinds of seasoning were supposed to be distributed, but actually they were not. When flour was unavailable, millet or red beans were substituted.<sup>1</sup>
3. The men in the Communications Section, V Corps, received the same daily rations as the other soldiers, with the addition of 200 grams of flour and 50 grams of meat because of their night work. The meat consisted of pork or beef distributed every few days from 500-gram cans imported from China. When flour was unavailable, rice was substituted. 25X1
4. Soldiers were paid on the 25th of each month as follows:

<u>RANK</u>	<u>WON</u>
Private	75
Private 1st class	100
Sergeant	150
First Sergeant	175
Warrant Officer	300

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5. Officers above battalion level in the 12th Division had their residences near their headquarters, for their families had been permitted to live with them since 1953. Food for these families was supplied by the Rear Service Section of each unit without charge; fuel was supplied for the higher officers only. Although there were many children of school age in the officers' families, no provision had been made for their education. The fact that the officers had access to their families caused dissatisfaction among the soldiers.
6. Officers attached to companies were unable to live at home because they were stationed in various places removed from the battalion headquarters, but they were able to visit their families about once a week on leave or on official travel. Reconnaissance officers and officers attached to the Civil Administration Police Company, 12th Division, had their residences in the Ōch'on-ni (N 38-25, E 127-32)(CT718534) area and were able to visit their families about twice monthly on leave or on official travel.
7. All young men, with few exceptions, were drafted into the NKA, leaving behind their wives and many young women of marriageable age. Despite restrictions of NKA units limiting contact between the military and the civilians, rumors of misconduct arose concerning units stationed near towns and villages. The individuals concerned were always officers, since the enlisted men did not have the opportunity to mingle with civilians; furthermore, the young women were not interested in low-ranking members of the NKA.

 Comment. Officers received different rations of unknown quantity and variety.

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